THE NEW YORK CANAL BILL: To provide for the completion of the Eric Canal Enlargement, and the Genesce Valley and Black River Canals.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, June 18, 1851. This morning Senator Upham reported the Canal bill, which has been under advisement since the commoncement of the extra session. The only material alteration is an amendment, giving the power to one man-either Commissioner Cook, or Engineer Seymour -to make the contracts or the expenditure of the whole nine millions. If there were serious objections to the bill as it stood at the regular session, giving the power to execute contracts to a majority of the Canal Board, composed of ave perpersons, how much more danger is there in vesting such power in a single individual, together with the surveyor and engineer, and that individual Commissioner Cook-the constructor of the famous Chemung Ship Canal. The following is a copy of the bill, as reported this morning, and as it will pass both houses and the executive chamber before

Saturday night:

IN SENATE, June 18, 1851.

[Received from Assembly. April 4, 1861; first reading April 4; second reading April 5; sent to Attorney General—received from the Attorney General, and referred to the Committee on Canals—reported favorably from said Committee, and ordered to a third reading April 15—read, and no quorum on its passage).

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE ERIK CANAL ENGLARGEMENT, AND THE GENESER VALLEY AND BLACK RIVER

The People of the State of New York, represented in The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

See I. The remainder of the revenues of the State canals, after defraying the expenses of collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs, and after paying the several amounts provided by the constitution to be applied to the extinguishment of the canal debt, and the general fund debt, and for the necessary expenses of government, shall be applied in each fiscal year to the completion of the Eric canal enlargement, and of the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, in the manner hereinafter directed, until the said enlargement and the said canals shall be completed.

and Black River canals, in the manner hereinafter directed, until the said enlargement and the said canals shall be completed.

Sec. 2: The comptroller shall cause to be prepared certificates, to be denominated "canal revenue certificates," in the manner specified in the second section of chapter three hundred and twenty of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of the denominations therein specified, except that the same may be in any sums not less than fifty dollars, which shall purport on their face to be issued by virtue of this act, and without any other liability, obligation, or pledge on the part of this State than such as is contained in this act, of the surplus revenues of the canals, and to be redeemed and the interest thereon to be satisfied as provided in this act. Such certificates shall be made payable at such time, not exceeding twenty-one years from the time of their issue, as the Comptroller shall designate as being the period when, in his judgment, the revenues provided by this act will be sufficient for their redemption, and the payment of the interest thereon; and they shall bear an interest of not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on such days and at such places as the Comptreller shall direct. All the existing provisions of law in relation to certificates of stock issued by or under the authority of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, so far as they are applicable, shall extend and be applied to the said canal revenue certificates, and all the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, so far as they are applicable, shall extend and be applied to the said canal revenue certificates, and all the canal revenue certificates authorized by the Canal Fund are easily revenue certificates authorized by this act. The said certificates shall be in the following form:—

CANAL REVENUE CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is issued under the authority of an

CANAL REVENUE CERTIFICATE. This certificate is issued under the authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to provide for the completion of Eric canal enlargement, and the Genesee Vailey and Black River canals," passed day of one thousand eight hundred and fifty one; and entitles or assigns, to receive dollars, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one; and entitles or assigns, to receive dollars, on the day of 18, and the interest thereon, at the rate of per cent per annum, semi-annually, on the day of and the day of in each year, until the time when the principal sum will be receivable, at as provided in the said act, without any other obligation, liability or pledge on the part of the State of New York than such as is contained in the said act.

Dated this

York than such as is contained in the said act.

Dated this

And they shall be signed by the Comptroller officially, and countersigned by any transfer agent appointed by him.

Sec. 3. The surplus revenues specified in the first section of this act which have and may accrue, in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-tree, and eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be applied to the Eric canal enlargement and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, until the same shall be completed. After the close of the fiscal year in eighteen hundred and fifty-four, or at such earlier period as the said enlargement and canals shall be declared by the Canal Board to be completed, the whole of the said surplus revenue specified in the first section of this act, as the same shall be ascertained at the end of each fiscal year, shall constitute a separate fund for, and be applied to, the payment of interest on the said canal revenue certificates a issued by the Comptroller, as the same payment of interest on the said canal revenue cer-tificates so issued by the Comptroller, as the same shall fall due, and to the redemption of the said certificates as they shall become redeemable, or to the purchase of such certificates as hereinafter pro-vided; and as soon as the amount of such surplus shall be ascertained in every fiscal year, the Audi-tor of the Canal Department shall, by his warrant on the Treasurer, transfer the same to the credit of the said fund, until a sufficient sum shall have been the said fund, until a sufficient sum shall have been three transferred and safely invested to redeem all the ca hal revenue certificates issued under this act, and to pa " the interest theresh; such sufficiency and safety to be pertified by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Sec. 4. The Compt, "fler and Treasurer shall keep propose accounts of the case," funds, separate and discounts of the case," funds, separate and discounts of the case," funds, separate and discounts of the case, "funds, separate and discounts of the case," funds, separate and discounts of the case, "funds, separate and discounts of the case," funds, separate and discounts of the case, "funds, separate and discounts of the case," funds, separate and discounts of the case, "funds, separate and discounts of the case," funds, separate and discounts of the case, "funds, separate and discounts of the case," and the case of the case, "the case of the case," the case of the

Sec. 4. The Compt, "lier and Treasurer shall keep proper accounts of the same funds, separate and distinct from all other funds, and thall annually report to the Legislature the condition thereof. The Comptroller shall, from time to "me, draw mis warrant on the Treasurer, pay" one out of the said fund only, for the payment of interest on the said canal revenue cerus, as as the same shall become due; and also for the redemption of the said certificates as they shall become redeemable; and for the purchase of such certificates as herein provided; and for the investment of any part of the said fund; and for the payment of the expenses of preparing, issuing, and transferring such certificates.

Sec. 5. The Comptroller shall from time to time, invest any part of the said fund, which may not be required for immediate application to the interest or

sec. 5. The Comptroller shall from time to time, invest any part of the said fund, which may not be required for immediate application to the interest or principal sum of the said canal revenue certificates, in any stocks, for the payment of which the faith of this State is or may be pledged; or in the manner provided by law for the investment of the capital of the Common School Fund; and he may, from time to time, purchase any canal revenue certificates issued under this act, on such terms as the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall judge to be most advantageous to the fund hereby created, and he shall, in like manner, invest any income or interest arising from any investment is made by him.

Sec. 6. The canal revenue certificate, issued according to the provisions of this act, shall be received from any person, or association of persons, formed for the purpose of banking, and intending to conduct banking operations under the laws of this State, for circulating notes, to be delivered to such person or association, in the same manner, upon the same terms, and to the same extent as now provided by law, in respect to the public stocks usued by this State; and the said certificates may

provided by law, in respect to the public stocks seried by this State; and the said certificates may also be received from also be received from any insurance company, or-ganized in any other State, in compliance with any law requiring the deposit of certificates of stock, as security for the performance of the undertakings of

uch company.
Sec. 7. The Comptroller shall sell canal revenue Sec. 7. The Comptroller shall sell canal revenue certificates is ned as herein provided, to the amount of three millions of dollars, within one year after the passage of this act, and within the second year after the passage of this act, to the further amount of three millions of dollars; and within three years after the passage of this act, to such further amount, not exceeding three millions of dollars, as shall be certified by the Canal Board to be necessary for the final completion of the Erie canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, if such sales can be made for the full amount of the principal sum for which the said certificates shall be issued respectively. The same notice of all such principal sum for which the said certificates shall be usued respectively. The same notice of all such sales shall be given by the Comptroller as is now prescribed by law in relation to notices of loans to be made by the Commissioners of the Caonal Fund. Sec. 8. The avails of all sales of the said certifi-

be made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.
Noc. 8. The avails of all sales of the said certificates, toge her with all premiums received theroon, shall be immediately paid into the treasury of this State, and the same, together with all interest that shall accrue on the deposit of such avails, shall be applied exclusively to the completion of the Eric canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River causle, in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in respect to the canal revenues; and to the payment of interest on the certificates aforesaid as herein provided, and the sum of three millions five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of such avails, premiume, and interest, and the surplus revenues of the First cannle, as herein before provided, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, during the year next after the passage of this act and a felice sum of three millions size hundred thousand dollars is bursely appropriated, to be paid out of such avails, premiums, interest, and suplus thereand dollars is bursely appropriated, to be paid out of such avails, premiums, interest, and suplus the second

year next after the passage of this act, to be applied to the completion of the said enlargement and canals, and to be paid as the same may be required from time to time.

Sec. 9. The sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the first year's interest on the canal revenue certificates issued under this act, and the sum of three hundred and six y thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the second year's interest on the said certificates, to be paid by the treasurer, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, out of the avails of the sales of the certificates authorized by this act, and the premiums received thereon, and the interest that shall accrue on the deposit of such avails.

Sec. 10. If at any time after the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the Legislature shall direct the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or any part thereof, out of the surplus revenues of the government, as authorized by the third section of the seventh article of the constitution, the sum so directed to be applied shall from thenceforth cease to constitute any part of the fund hereby created for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the canal revenue certificates issued under this act, and such amount shall not be transferred to the credit of the said fund, so long as such direction shall continue.

Sec. 11. The Canal Board shall, from year to year,

such direction shall continue.

Sec. 11. The Canal Board shall, from year to year, until otherwise directed by act of the Legislature, adjust the rates of toll on all articles transported on the canals of this State, in such manner as in their judgment will produce the greatest amount of trade and revenue.

their judgment will produce the greatest amount of trade and revenue.

Sec. 12. The Canal Board shall cause the Canal Commissioners, or in case of their inability, neglect, or refusal, then any one of them, together with the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Division Engineer having charge of the division of the public works where the work is to be lat, to contract for the completion of the Eric canal enlargement, and the Genesee valley and the Black River canals, upon such terms as the said Board shall direct and approve, first causing public notice to be given by the aforesaid officers, or such one of them as they shall direct for the time and in the manner now specified by law. The contracts for the work shall require the jobs to be completed on or before the first day of May, 1854, on terms which shall, in the judgment of the Canal Board, be most safe, economical, and advantageous to the State.

Sec. 13. Such contracts shall contain a stipulation expressly limiting the liability of the State to the payment thereon only of such surplus revenues a shall be constitutionally applicable to the completion of the said canals, and of the moneys realized from the sale of the certificates authorized by this act; provided, however, that the contracts for the completion of the whole of the work upon such canals according to the plans and specifications adopted by the Canal Board, shall not exceed to the amount of ten per cent, the sum of ten million five hundred and eight thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars, being the amount of the stimate for completing such canals, except for structures or work not included in the specifications and estimates as contained in the report of the State engineer and Surveyor for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, exclusive of land damages.

Sec. 14. That the certificates to be issued under this act, shall in no event or contingency, be so construed as to creat any debt or liability against the State or the people thereof, within the meaning of section twelve, art trade and revenue. Sec. 12. The Canal Board shall cause the Canal

ALBANY, June 17, 1851 Difficulty in Keeping the Legislature in a Working Condition -Great Flare-up again on the Gambling Bill-No Canal Bill, District Congressional Bill, or a Bill to restrict Pub-

lic Officers, yel introduced, &c.

The excitement of the extra session is fast subsiding. and several of the members of both houses are threatening to return to their homes in the early part of the next week. It is now with the greatest difficulty that a quorum, in either house, can be kept together two hours a day. A large majority of the members are actively en-gaged in their own affairs at this season of the year, and the daily loss which they sustain in being absent at the capital, is fifty per cent more than they are allowed for their services in taking care of the interests of the "dear people." There are some exceptions, however, because there are some members, having no business or occupation, who would gladly lounge about the halls, if the trea sury contributed to their support. During the last few days, the Assembly chamber has been quite desertedftentimes not a sufficient number being present necessary for action on the third reading of bills. This morning those who are usually present and in their seats, were again annoyed by the absence of full one-third of the members. A resolution was offered and adopted making a call of the House. The spectators in the galeries and lobbles were directed to depart, and the doors were closed. Some three-quarters of an hour clapsed. when the Sergeant-at-Arms returned with a number of absentees, whom he found at Congress Hall, the Frank-in House, and under the shade trees in the Park. The

in House, and under the shade trees in the Park. The delinquents were arraigned before the Speaker, offered apologies for their absence, and were consequently excused. There is scarrely a day, but the thinness of the Senate renders it necessary to suspend the reading of bills which require for their passage a two-third vote.

A circumstance occurred in the Senate, this morning, which produced, for an hour, quite an excitement. After the order of business—the reports of committees—had A circumstance occurred in the Senate, this morning, which produced, for an hour, quite an excitement. After the order of business—the reports of committees—had passed. Senator Milier entered the chamber, and asked consent to make a report from the Committee on Literature; which was granted. He then reported a bill entitled "An Act for the Suppression of Gambling." This announcement awakened the Senators; and the title and whole bill were then read for information. Mr. Miller moved that the bill be immediately ordered to a third reading. Mr. Crolius interposed objections to the bill, and hoped the motion would not prevail. Mr. Cook was opposed to the motion and to the bill itself. It was now evident that the whole Bull and Suydam transaction—the attempt at bribery; the signing of certificates by Senators Johnson. Stone, and Robinson, the scene at the Astor House; the expulsion of Buil; the repriment of the three Senators; and the whole affair of the other gambling bill, as it occurred in April, in New York and this city—was to be rehearsed, as an episede in the business of the morning. It seemed that the bill did not come legitimately before the Senate, as from inquiry made by Senator Cook, the fact came out that it was in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and it was a difficult Builler to explain to the Senate how it got not the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and it was a difficult malies to explain to the Senate how it got not the hands of the Literature Committee, and especially how it could be separated from that committee, when Massra. Beekman and Carroll, the two other members with Mr. Miller, both denied having consented to its introduction—the former declaring that he had not examined it, and knew nothing of its contents. It was thus made to appear that Senator Miller had taken the responsibility of introducing the anti gambling bill solely upon himself, and without the concurrence of a majority of the Committee on Literature. The bill, instead of being ordered to a third reading, was referred to

ressional districts were formed in 1842 the second year ster the enumeration, the next division of the Stational Health and the stationary tenders. The fact is ow evident, that should the present Legislature divide he State, it will be divergarded by the next Legislature hould that perchance be of opposite politics, when at their districting would be effected—such one gerrymanism as would best conduce to their party laterests.

Statistics of Crime-Report of the Sceretary

of State, New York. The Secretary of State Christopher Morgan, has made his annual report relating to criminal convictions in this State, during the year 1850. This report is made in compllance with the provisions of the act entitled " An act respecting convictions in criminal courts, and to precure statistical information concerning convicts," passed April 26, 1849, compiled from the returns of clerks and sheriffs of the several countles in the State, made during

the year 1860. Table A exhibits the number of convictions for criminal offences in courts of record in the several counties during the year. In this table the court and term at which the convictions were had, the offence and the sen-

tences, are given.

The sentences upon these convictions were.— State prison...
House of refuge
Imprisonment in penitentiary, jail or local prison.
Fine and imprisonment.
Suspended, &c.

Suspended &c.

The sentence upon the conviction for one of the capital offences, which was for murder, was commuted to imprisonment in the State prison during life.

Of the sentences to imprisonment in the state prison six were pardoned, of which two were upon conviction of grand larceny two of burglary, 2d degree, one of perjury, and one of subsectionation of perjury. The resto of pardons to convictions is so I to 80.33. In the year 1840, there were three pardons and the ratio was as I to 184 on.

Table B is an abstract of table. A and shows in a condence form the number of conditions for each offence. during the year next after the pissage of this act and the pissage of the

Males
Females
Under 15 years of age a.
From 15 to 21 years of age
From 21 to 25 years of age
From 20 to 30 years of age
From 30 to 40 years of age
From 40 to 60 years of age
From 50 to 60 years of age
Unknown and not reported
Married Married
Hare children
Single
Not reported and unknown
Natives of the United States
Natives of foreign countries
Not reported and unknown
Can read and write
Can read and write
Can read and write
Not reported and unknown
Had religious instruction
Had no religious instruction, but few reported
Parents ilving
Father living
Mother living
Onterported and unknown
Convicted before
Never before convicted
Not reported and unknown
Temperate
Not reported and unknown
Temperate
Not reported and unknown
Temperate
Not reported and unknown
Colored
The number of convictions reported by sheriffs,

Not reported and unknown. 144
Colored. 43
The number of convictions reported by sheriffs, is 431
less than the number reported by the ofanty clerks.
This difference arises from neglect, and apparent disregard of the law requiring the reports to be made, on
the part of some of the sheriffs. No reports have been
received from the sheriffs of the counties of Delaware.
Richmond, Rockland, Steuben, Suffolk, and Westchester.
The reports of the sheriffs of one or two other counties
are so meagre that but little information can be gathered
from them.
The cepies of the act of 1839, and the accompanying
instructions, which were printed for distribution among
county clerks and sheriffs, according to the provisions
of said act, have been distributed. It will, therefore, be
necessary to have others printed to meet the demand for
them by clerks and sheriffs.
In table 1, the results of the returns from the several
counties are given, with the totals of the several columns.

counties are given, with the totals of the several columns.

From this table it appears that the whole number of indistments tried, was. 1.310

Number on which convictions were had. 819

Number on which defendants were acquitted. 414

Number en which jury did not agree. 17

Number of persons convisted on confession. 664

Number of indictments on which persons were discharged without trial. 650

By the seventh section of the act of 1839, before mentioned the clerks of all the counties were required to transmit to the Secretary of State copies of all certificates of convictions made by courts of special sessions, which should be filed with such clerks.

Table K is condensed from these copies, and exhibits the number of convictions in each mouth during the year 1850, in the several counties in the State; the sexes of the convicts; the offence and the sentence, under the names of the respective counties.

Table L is a summary of the same returns, in which
the results in each county are given.
The whole number of convictions 4.124
Males
Females 425
Convictions for assault and battery
Convictions for petit larceny
Convictions for trespass
The number of convictions in courts of special ses-
sions, in 1849, was 3,874, being 250 less than in 1850.
The fellowing table will about the second or of the

victions in each year, during the eleven years beginning

Fear		Whole No.	Males. 1	emales
n 1840		2.680	2.229	381
1841		3.054	2.637	427
1842	**********	2.741	2 355	386
	A		2.809	365
1844		3.380	2915	465
1845		3.374	2.856	518
1846		3.184	2.748	436
1847		3.179	2,639	540
	**********		8.594	493
			3.353	521
			3.699	425

1850. 4.124 3,090 425
By section 5, of the act of 1839, the sheriffs of the counties in which the several cities in the State were situated, were required to make reports respecting persons convicted in courts of special sessions, similar to the reports respecting persons convicted in courts of record. The cities in the State at that time, were Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Hudson, New York, Rochester, Schenectady, Troy and Utica. Since then the cities of Auburn, Oswego and Syracuse have been incorporated.

As much the greater proportion of convictions for minor offences takes place in the cities, and as the information derived from the sheriffs' reports concerning persons convicted of these offences is important, showing in a great degree the relations of society to crime, it is important that such reports should be made for all the

in a great degree the relations of society to crime, it is important that such reports should be made for all the cities in the State. Section five of the act of 18:00 ought to be so amended as to include the cities last named. Table M is a consolidation of the reports received from the sheriffs, giving the results for each city, as specified in the law, except the cities of Rudson, Rochester and Uties, in respect to which no reports have been received from the sheriffs of the counties of Columbia, Monroe and Oneida.

and Oneida.

Table N is an abstract of these reports, showing the number reported, the sex, age, social relations, nativity, degree of instruction, &c., of persons convicted. The number reported is 3.167, of which 2,564 were males, and 663 were females. number reported is 3.10°, of which 2,904 were maies, and 605 were females. The number of natives of the United States convicted, was 1,080, being as 1 to 2.923, to the whole number. There were 1.005 natives of Ireland, being about one-third of the whole number convicted, including Ireland, nearly two thirds of the whole number of the whole numb

The Late Tragedy at Beaver Island.

The Late Tragedy at Beaver Island.

RING STRANG'S VERSION OF THE BENNETT MURDER—LETTER PROM A GENTILE.

[From the Detroit (Mich.) Tribune, June 13]

I read last evening, with the deepest pain and anguish, the communication and your remarks on the recent outrages perpetrated at Beaver Island. I have since learned the facts in the case, upon reliable information, and beg you, in justice to some hundred persons, whose lires are daily in peril, to give place to this brief statement.

Nearly four weeks since, two men, whose names I have forgotton fell upon Mr. Samuei Grabam, a Mormon, and for many years a most respectable resident of Jackson county, in this State, but now a resident at Beaver, and beat him with a club cane, breaking his arm and his seuil.

A warrant was issued against them by J. M. Greig.

beat him with a club cane, breaking his arm and his scull.

A warrant was issued against them by J. M. Greig, Judge of Mackinac county, charging them with assault and bettery with intent to kill, and directed to the Sheriff, and he refused to arrest the offenders. Subsequently another warrant was issued by M. M. Aldrich, a Justice of the Peace of Mackinac county, and the Sheriff refused to execute that; and the Mormons, awed down by threats and menaces, were obliged to submit without legal protection. For the correctness of these facts I refer by permission, to the Hon. David Shook, member of the Legislature from Macomb county, and the Hon. Mr. Leckwood, now of Pine Run, late a member, both of whom were there at the time.

Some time last week Wm. N. McLeed, the Prosecuting Attorney of Machinac county, went to Beaver Island to presecute such persons as he found in rebellion against the laws of the State, and obtained a warrant of M. M. Aldrich, a Justice of the Peace, against those who had made the assault upon Graham, and put it into the hands of Mr. Chambers, a duly elected and qualified contable, to be executed.

Chambers started to make the arrest, but was warned hack by Thomas and Samuel Bennett, who with arms in their hands, threatened him with death if he attempted to affect the result of his efforts.

Mr. McLeed, the Prosecuting Attorney, then applied for and obtained a warrant against the Bennetts for resisting the officer in the execution of the justice, and in pursuance of the instructions of the prosecuting atterney, took a large posse and went to arrest the Bennetts.

As he approached their house they went in and closed the door. Leaving his posse behind, he went alone, and urged them to desect from sets of violence, pointing out to them. The third shet took effect upon the constable wounding him in the head, but not fatally. After this the posse fired, and I submit to a candid world, that if they had not done it, they would have been bennede as cwards, or as recreant to the law. Unfortunately, one

inly.
I she aware that the public have been already told that I am aware that the public have been strendy told that the Bennetts were only resisting "Mormon law" and Mermon authority." But this Mormon law is the latures and common law of the State of Michigan and law Mormon authority is the authority of the civil officer guly exceted in accordance with that law. The Morroman's not attempting to establish any law of their win except as a matter of discipline in their church. In y were carnestly to be governed by the ordinary law the State and claim protection under it. Truey and heartly.

JAS J. STRANG.

the June 12 per shove King Strang's version of the recent nac give rather a different phase to the agair. The cir-

cum-tarces attending the murder of Bennett, as communicated to us, were as follows:—

A difficulty had occurred between a Mr. O'Donnel, a Gentile. (as the Mormons term all who do not belong to their church.) and a Mormon named Graham. On going to the Mormons settlement, Graham renewed the quarred with O'Donnel, following and threatening him, until they finally came to blowa, and Graham got pretty effectually whipped; but received no serious injury, nor was his arm or scull broken, as stated by Strang.

We do not learn that the Bennetts had any connection with that affray; but it seems that, in pursuance of the previous threat of Mormons, a process was obtained against them, under some pretence or other, by the prosecuting attorney, who, we are told, never qualified, and acts under the appointment of Judge () Greig, the Mormon choice, which was handed to Mormon officersevery one of whom, we believe, hold their offices by at least thirty-nine or forty illegal votes. These officers, with some sixty Mormons, surrounded the house of the Bennetts knocked at the door, and demanded admission, stating they came to arrest them. Bennett, the decease i, asked if the process was issued under Mormon law. The reply being in the affirmative, Bennett informed them that he would never submit to Mocmon law, but the law of the State of Michigan he would submit to cheerfully. On giving that reply, several shots were fired into the house. Bennett instantly stepped forward to take down his gun, when his wife interfered took hold of it, and endeavored to prevent her husband from using it; in the struggle the gun was accidentally discharged, the contents todging in the eciling or road. Hearing this, the Mormons burst open the door, rus hed upon Bennett, shot him down, and dragged him out the door by the hair of his head, having been pierced by fire musket balls, and several buck shot. During the affray, the o.her Bennett ran; he was fired upon, severely wounded, and now lies in a dangerous situation. The body of the dead man was then r

may submit to his villanies, but they will be despised as long as men can tread on them with impunity."

The Ministerial Seduction Case at Spring-field, Mass.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION OF MR. DOHERTY.
[From the Springheid Republican, June 17.]

Rumers were rife on Saturday evening, that there would be a disturbance at the Catholic Church on Sunday, if the Rev Mr. Doherty should attempt to officiate as usual. A considerable number of the Irish population appear to be incensed against him on account of the developements at his recent trial for seduction, and they held meetings on Friday and Saturday evenings to concert measures for driving him away from the parish. He undertook to disperse the Saturday evening meeting, but was greeted with insults, and soon left. On Sunday morning, there was a considerable crowd about the church, which was not opened till his arrival, when most of the females, and a portion of the males who had gathered in the street, went in, and the usual services were conducted by Mr. Doherty in quiet. A number of constables were in attendance to suppress any disturbance that might happen, but their active services were fortunately not needed. The parties opposed to the clergyman appear to have listened to better counsel, and to have at least postponed their contemplated violent measures.

Before entering upon the main services of the morning hour. Mr. Doherty made a speech to the congregation upon the recent proceedings. He attributed the suits against him to those enemies who had been busy in persecuting him almost ever since he came here, and denounced them in good set terms as ensemies of the church. He declared himself innocent before 60d, of the church for assault—he remarked, that an upright Judge, and a true and impartial Jury of his fellow citizens, had pronounced him innocent—guiltiess—and stamped the prosecutor as unworthy of belief. The other suit, after being commenced, was settled at the instance of the opposite party, and consented to by him for the sake of personal and public peace

under forced circumstances. He had made no con-cessions—the settlement was perfectly honorable to him. Ile had said that he knew nothing against the chastity of the girl; and of his personal knowledge he did know nothing. He had consented to settle only for the sake of peace. Had the suit gone on, it would have been protonged for years—six, eight, and ten years—and kept, the community in excitement all the time; and it was to avoid this that he had taken the course he had. His course had received the full approbation of the bishop, of several clergymen who were acquainted with the history of the matter, and also of the more respectable and intelligent of his congregation.

of several clergymen who were acquainted with the history of the matter, and also of the more respectable and intelligent of his congregation.

He concluded by saying that he was entirely indifferent as to what others may think. Let us pray for peace, for the removal of bitterness from among us, from the congregation, and from the community, so that we may be one in mind and heart, as we are in faith.

In dismissing the congregation, he further remarked to them not to pay any attention to the slanders which his enemies and the enemies of his church should utter—to pass them by in silence; not to get angry; but to suffer and hear all for the sake of the church and of Christ, to whom and to whose followers he compared himself. It was given to all disciples of Christ to suffer, and he was not ashamed or afraid to hear his share of the burdens.

These are the substance of his remarks, though not always in the order in which he uttered them. In every essential particular they correctly represent what was raid.

We presume the statement of the reverend defondant will call out an authorized and detailed account of the terms of settlement. This will fully substantiate the notice we have heretofore made of them. Nothing can be accomplished, in the long run, by attempting to impose upon ignorance and superstitious reverence as to the facts in this case. Nor will anything be gained by insulting the honer and impartiality of an American jury. The peculiar circumstances of the settlement of the recent suits have made it proper for the press to refrain from passing any judgment in the presses, but in the face of such misrepresentation as abounds in the above statement, it may well be a question how far this sense of propriety should extend, into enem speak no stronger sheld than truth. He who, in defending himself, passes beyond that places a weapon in the hands of those who believe him guilty.

MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC LAITY -THE COM-

PROMISE.

[From the Springfield Post, June 17.]

Early yeterday, handbills were posted about the streets, calling a public meeting of the Catholics of this town, at Foot's Hall, to repudiate the statements made by Rev. Mr. Doherty to his congregation on the Sabbath, and to appoint a delegation to wait upon the Bishop of the Diocess, at Boston, and request the removal of Mr. Doherty from his pastoral relation to the church in this town.

Agreeably to this call there was a large assemlage at the appointed meeting when eight o'clock ad strived, in which both sexes were included had strived, in which both sexes were included.

Mr. Murpby, the chairman of the meeting, called the house to order, with a few appropriate introductory remarks, when, upon metion, Mark Daville, John Madden, John Melntyre, and John O'Connell were appointed as hall wardens, their duty being to collect money to defray the expenses of the evening, and the expense of sending a delegation to Boston, to wait upon the right reverse.

gation to Boston, to wait upon the right reverend bishop of the diocess.

Mr. Winchester by request of the chairman, read a statement drawn up by Henry Morris, Esq., plaintiff's counsel in the suit of Monaghan vs. Dopears in our columns to-day. The following resolutions were then offered for adoption:

Whereas, Purity in heart and life should be a characteristic of all in the Church, and especially

characteristic of all in the Church, and especially in its ministry.

And whereas, Serious charges, affecting the character of Rev. J. J. Doberty, parsor of the Catholic Church in this town, have been brought against him, and which, by the investigation had,

Rev. Bishop of this diocess, and that he will not fail to expel the Rev. Mr. Doherty from his pastoral office, as unfit for that sacred station, or at least remove him from this parish.

the table, and cries of "No, no," resounded from every part of the houss. The chairman rose to state the question, and half a score at the same instant claimed the privilege of speaking.

"Order, order," said the chairman; "give us fair play, gentlemen, and if you are in a majority we will cheerfully submit."

"I have a right to the floor; I commenced speaking before you rose," said one man, who succeeded in making himself heard above the tumult which was every moment increasing.

"Gentlemen," said the chairman, "will please come to order."

"I have the floor."

I have the floor."

"I have it."
"Put him out."
"I claim the floor, Mr. Chairman, and it is your place to preserve order."

The chairman again and again attempted to put the question, and was se often interrupted by persons who had evidently come there to break up the

the question, and was as often interrupted by persons who had evidently come there to break up the meeting.

Constable Braman being called upon to maintain order, requested the attention of the meeting. He said that he had addressed the Irishmen opposed to Mr. Doherty, on Saturday evening, by request of that gentleman, and urged that they should not disturb him in his ministerial functions of the morrow. "And," said he, "I have to speak with high satisfaction of their orderly deportment on that occasion. Is it unreasonable to ask the friends of Mr. Doherty to maintain the same order and decorum in a meeting of those who disagree with them?"

Some degree of quiet resulted from this appeal, and the question to lay the resolutions upon the table was put and negatived by a very decisive majority. A motion to adopt was then carried by a nearly unanimous vote.

Messrs Patrick Melntire, James Cahill, John Cardiff, Michael McDonough, John Madden, and John Murphy were appointed delegates to wait upon the fishop. It was then proposed to take up a collection, and several persons, impatient to contribute, threw their twenty-five cent pieces upon the table. Some gentlemen who were aspointed delegates requested that there should be no collection, but that the delegates be allowed to bear their own expenses, whereupon a motion was passed to that effect.

One of the persons engaged in disturbing the meeting was carried off by constables. Show and

effect.

One of the persons engaged in disturbing the meeting was carried off by constables Shaw and Sykes, and lodged in jail. There was less uproar afterwards. Votes of thanks to the chairman and secretary were passed, and the meeting wound up. In reference to this case, the Springfield Post publishes the following document:—

In reference to this case, the Springheid Post publishes the following document:—

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT OF THE CASE OF MONAGHAN VS. DOHERTY, JUNE 11, 1851.

Defendant to pay \$1,600, as follows: \$400 cash, \$400 note in four months, well endorsed; \$800 notes secured by mortgage. To sign declaration, as agreed upon. Plaintiff to sign discharge of suit, and plaintiff and daughter to discharge the bastardy suit; and nonsuit and default to be entered in both cases, and counsel to sign discharge of bastardy suit.

GEORGE ASHMUN, for plaintiff.

HENRY MORRIS, for defendant.

EPHM. W. BOND, for defendant.

EPHM. W. BOND, for defendant.

In accordance with this agreement, Doherty signed the certificate which has been published, exhonerating Miss Monagan from charges of misconduct with other men, which he had publicly, by his counsel, alleged against her in the trial of the case for assault. He also, through his counsel, paid over to the plaintiff's counsel \$400 each, which, for convenience of collection were made payable to one of the plaintiff's counsel. The following are copies:—

reconvenience of collection were made payable to one of the plaintiff's counsel. The following are copies:

Seringfield, June 11, 1851.

Value received, I promise to pay Henry Morris or order four hundred dollars in eighteen months from date with interest.

JNO. J. Domerty.

Springfield, June 11, 1851.

Value received I promise to pay Henry Morris or order four hundred dollars, in twelve months from date with interest.

JNO. J. Domerty.

These notes are secured by a mortgage on the defendant's dwelling house, executed by him, and now in the hands of the Registe rof Deeds, as appears by the following certified copy:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, John J. Doherty, of Springfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, in consideration of eight hundred dollars paid by Henry Morris, of said Springfield, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell, and sonvey unto the said Morris, his heirs and assigns, a certain tract of land, situated on Howard street, in said Springfield, and bounded northerly on said street, westerly on land now or lately of Samuel Frisyell, southerly on land now or lately of Samuel Frisyell, southerly on land now or lately of Silas B. Bodfish, and easterly on land of Orrin Baker, with the buildings standing thereon, to have and to hold the afore granted premises to the said Morris, his heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the aforegranted premises; that they are free of all incumbrances, except a mortgage of \$1,350 to the Savings Bank, and one of \$380 to Noah Porter, Jr.; that I have good right the sell and convey the same to the said Morris, his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

"In witness whereof I, the said John J. Dohorty, have hereunto set my hand and seal this eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand oight hundred and fifty-one.

Provided, nevertheless, and the foregoing deed is on the following conditions—that, whereas, the said Doherty has made and executed two promissory

date, to said Morris, or order, with interest; there-fore, if he, the said Doherty, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall pay to said Morris, his executors, administrators, or assigns, the full sontents of said notes, according to the tenor thereof, then the foregoing deed to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

in full force.

JOHN J. DOMERTY, and seal.

Executed in presence of Ephraim W. Bond.

Hampsten, ss., June II, 1851.—Then the within
named John J. Doherty acknowledged the within
instrument to be his free act and deed, before me,

EPHRAIM W. BOND, Justice of the Peace.

Hampden, ss., June 16, 1851.—I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a mortgage deed, received and entered for record in the Registry of Deeds, June 12, 1851.

WILLIAM RICE, Register.

William Rice, Register.

There was some difficulty and delay on the part of the defendant, in procuring satisfactory endorsers of the note, payable in four months; and it has been left in the hands of Mr. Bond, his attorney, until proper endorsers are procured; Mr. Bond, in the meantime, giving his own note, as follows:—

Springfield, June 12, 1461.

Light Market Mr. Bond, in the meantime, giving his own note, as follows:—

Springfield, June 12, 1461.

\$400. Value received. I promise to pay Henry Morris four hundred dollars, in four months after date.

EPHRAIN W. BOND.

The Plood in the Western Rivers.

[From the St. Louis (Mo) Union, June 7]
The wrath of the monarch of rivers is now fairly aroused, and he is fast vindicating his claim to majesty and empire. Opposite the city we have a broad expanse of water, relieved only by the tops of the trees on Bloody Island, which is almost totally submerged; a breadth of stream equal to that of the Hudson, at New York. Business has been entirely interrupted on the levee; no one being willing to make purchases of produce which may be swept away before means can be obtained to ship it. Steamboats experience great difficulty in effecting landings and are obliged to try point after point without success. The merchants all along the line of the river are removing from the ground floor of their warehouses, in the cercain prospect that the waters will be upon them this evening, or early in the morning. There has been an additional rise in the Missouri within a day or two, which cannot fail to augment the volume of water in the Missourippit, and arrest business operations on the levee for a number of days.

Night before last the rise was nine and a half inches. The Plood in the Western River

or a number of days.

Night before last the rise was nine and a half inches. Night before last the rise was nine and a hall below-and yesterday morning the river was only one foot and nine inches below the city directrix. This comes within a little more than pine feet of the rise of 1844, and all present indications are that the flood of this season will fully equal, if not surpass, that memorable overflow. For a long stretch of the levee, namely, from Green to Vine along strucks, it not surpass, that memorable overflow. For a long street, the water is up to the curb stones, and in a few hours the first floors of all the warehouses within those limits will be submerged to the depth of several feet. The amount of goods of various descriptions injured on the levee night before last, is very large.

The Quarantine Island is entirely under water. Yes, the day the ferry heat went down for the purpose of taking on boar? the healthy residents on the island, and the Mayor during the day, was making efforts to obarter a steamboat to serve as a temporary heapital for the

the Mayor during the day, was making efforts to charter a steamboat to serve as a temporary hospital for the sick during the prevalence of the flood. In case he should not be able to find one, they are to be transported to the Sisters' Hospital. We learn that considerable injury has been done to the O'Fation Railroad, from Brooslyn to Caseyville, three hundred yards having been entirely destroyed by the waters.

Since the above was written, we have ascertained that Illingisters, on the concealer side of the river, is com-

serily, which was substantially the same that appears in our columns to-day. The following resolutions were then offered for adoption:

Whereas, Purity in heart and life should be a haracteristic of all in the Church, and especially in its ministry.

And whereas, Serious charges, affecting the haracter of Rev. J. J. Doberty, parsor of the Catholic Church in this town, have been brought against him, and which, by the investigation had, we believe to be true.

And whereas, The statements in regard to the large, and the facts relating thereofore, and one opinion, grossly and entirely false, therefore, Resolved, That we reputiate and reject them in late. Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the Rev. Bishop of this diocess, and that he will not fail to expect the Rev. Mr. Doberty from his pastoral office, as unlit for that sacred station, or at least remove him from this parish.

Resolved, That this meeting send is delegation to Postore this parish.

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Resolved, That the facts before the bishop of this diocess.

A motion was made to lay these resolutions on

merged, as is also the town of Venice, and the river is rushing over Carr's Island. Very little of Duncan's Island can be seen, and the presumption is that the chief part of it has been carried away. It is impossible to reach the forry boat at the foot of Spruce street, but by availing oneself of a shift.

[From the St. Louis (Mo.) Intelligencer, June 9.]

The river during the twenty four hours preceding last evening, rose full fifteen inches; and from all we can learn from the Missouri and Upper Mississippi, there is no prospect of a stand still for the present. On all the three upper rivers the bottoms are overflowed; the towns, built in exposed situations, submerged; the crops destroyed; business suspended; houses floated off; and a general, universal and particular excitement, panic and lamentation created. On the opposite side of the river, from the ferry landing to the bluffs, with the exception of Papatown, there is one wide expanse of water. Yesterday, several houses were carried off from Hilinotatown, and an immense amount of furniture was destroyed. On this side of the Mischsippi a perfect sheet of water extends from Rocky Branch to the lower end of the levee. All the flour mills in the northern part of the levee. All the flour mills in the northern part of the levee. All the flour mills in the northern part of the levee. All the flour mills in the northern part of the city are submerged. The gas works are atmost completely surrounded, and Second street, near Convent street, is entirely overflowed, which, from its being one of our principal thoroughfares, gives rise to great incompletely surrounded, and Second street, near Convent street, is entirely overflowed, which, from its being one of our principal thoroughfares, gives rise to great incompletely surrounded, and Second street, near Convent street, is entirely overflowed, which, from its being one of our principal thoroughfares, gives rise to great incompletely surrounded the Massissippi is of course strong and impetuous. We saw yesterday a somewh

shore in a skiff; but after a tew desperate strokes he aurrendered to the majesty of the King of Floods, and retreated with aching arms and copious streams of perspiration to the place where the levee cught to be.

Additional News from the Great Sait Lake. [From the St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, June 10]

We have a letter from a correspondent at Great Sait Lake City, dated the 20th April. The mail from the United States had not their reached there, having been out skry one days if it left on the first of March.

About the 10th of April, a company of fifty Mormons, composed of the principal men, dovernor Young among them, started for Iron county, or Little Sait Lake. They were on an exploring expedition to the different valleys at the south. It was generally believed that there was much gold near the Little Sait Lake, some specimens having been found, and this is probably one of the objects of the expedition.

The Indians were giving the Mormons and the emigrants much trouble, by stealing and running off their stock. A large party started about the 10th of April is search of the Indians and to regain the stolen animals. On the Tocelee Valley, one of the company, an emigrant, was shot by an Indian, and killed. His name was Lorenzo Dow Custer, from Ohio, and a wife and two children are left behind him. They had stolen four of his horses. On the 19th, one of the company retured to Great Sait Lake City, with information that five of the Indians were captured; and for stealing their horses and refusing to tell where the remainder were encamped, they were shot. The party were determined to follow the Indians to their encampments.

Money is represented as being scarce, in the hands of a few, and not in circulation. Wheat has gone up to \$4 per bushel. A much larger amount of merchandise is expected at that place than there is money to buy. unless gold is found in Iron county, by the company which has gone to seek it.

The health of the citizens of Sait Lake City was good. An enumeration of the inhabitants was in progress,

as may be needed and cannot be procured here.

POLITICAL ATTENDATE FROM THE MORMON CITY.

AMARCH I, 1851.

TO THE EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sir—I enclose the accompanying piece, embracing some of my sentiments on the subjects named. Should you deem this communication, from one who lives so far out of the world as Deserel, worthy of publication in your paper, you will confer a favor on Yours, most respectfully. JAMES BOND.

THE TERRITORY OF LTAM.

NY JAMES BOND.

How thankful ought we all to be, and highest praises send.
To Congress, who do now to us their elemency extend.
A Territorial government, these men of power and frame flave granted us, with special care, and with it a new

For Utah is the chosen word that shall our caption be.
But may her citizens be named the pure, the wise, the
free;
And Deseret, that beauteous name, our glory and our
pride.
Like as a better garment now, we'll gently lay aside.

Now, what could move their generous hearts our Gover-nor to choose.

From Deseret, our odious selves, the ruling power to But who so fit as Brigham Young to govern such a State For he will govern righteously o'er this our nation's school. Not ruling like an autocrat, but teaching how to rule: Preparing us while here we stay for what shall yet he

E'en states and kingloms, thrones, and principalities, and powers.

But lo the time is near at hand when God shall nomi-

nate,
so may we hope in Providence, to live and flourish yet,
Under a title of our own, "The State of Descret."

To the Citizens of New York. To the Citizens of New York.

A few days since, I publicly exposed the extraordinary manner in which a bill passed the Common Council, which periled the most valuable portion of our city, embodying, in my communication to the public, the present District Attorney, whom I provident ally saw coming into the Mayor's office, with the fatal bill in his hand, in order to procure the signature of the Mayor. While I was talking with the Mayor, Mr. Blunt branded the firemen of New York as a set of rowdias—a charze form with the Mayor, Mr. Blunt branded the firemen of New York as a set of rowdies—a charge from which he now strives to relieve himself, by adroitly introducing matter which was not broached at our interview. Finding, on that occasion, that I was irreconcileably opposed to the sudden destruction of the three Fire Companies in Chambers street, he at once exclaimed, without any previous or subsequent allusion to the "nine club rowdies" before the Grand Jury: "What am I to do? I am cramped for room? I have to take care of all your rowdies," &c.; which he would now deny by declaring that by "your rowdies" he meant the "nine Short Boy rowdies," now on trial for attacking firemen, who certainly can with more propriety "nine Short Boy rowdies," now on trial for attacking firemen, who certainly can with more propriety
be called! "his rowdies," inasmuch as they and
their companions can be found at our primary and
legal elections, fighting political battles in the
whig or democratic camps, and forcing worthy
citizens from the polls. Aaron Burr, himself, never
more ingeniously devised a plausible escape from a
very bad dilemma than has the District Attorney,
in this case before the people.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday has the following remarks:

in this case before the people.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday has the following remarks:

Chief Engineer Carson has issued another manifesto denouncing the Common Council the Mayor, and the District Atterney. The Common Council have determined to enlarge the New City Hall, in order to afford additional court room accommodations, which, in the present building are rather cramped. In order to effect this enlargement it will be nece sary to take down the buildings on Chambar's street, now occupied by Engine Company, No. 22, Hose Company, No. 23, and Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1. When the smiget was first up before the Council, the Chief Engineer sent in his remonstrance against the distodgment of these fire companies. The remonstrance of the Engineer, however, as well as his arguments with the Mayor, after the bill had passed, do not prevent his Honor from affixing his signature, and the ordinance at hus became a law—whereupon the Chief, who, on a previous cecasion, almost used up both branches of the City Council, embraced this opportunity to finish the job, and he has put forth a card that we presume was intended to surpass the annihilating properties of Phillips machine, for Mr. Blunt and May re hingsland are isoluted in his demunciations. Would it not be as well for Mr. Carson to keep quiet until the empanies are turned out of house and home, as he seem affaild they will be? We do not think the services of one of our fire companies, nor do we think the bintering of the Chief would be of any avail had they decided to do so.

Passing over most of the reckless, unmanly,

of the Chief would be of any avail had they decided to do so.

Passing over most of the reckless, unmanly, and unfeeling remarks, levelled at me for doing what I conceived to be my duty, I would inquire of this Corporation priot, what would be its opinion of me (supposing the Tribune Buildings should again be on hre) if I had sanctioned the destruction of the three fire companies in Chambers street, and the removal of their apparatus to the public yard to await the tardy action of the Common Coursell at its next regular session, in September 1. It would then have cause to denounce me, in terms of great severily. Truly, if such advice as the Tribune imparts should be adopted, our city might soon be reduced to a pile of askes. Indeed, would not our citizens feel more secure if the Tribune and our municipal guardians should not advocate or sanction the removal of the apparatus, for a solitary hour, from the two lower districts, where it is con tantly required. the removal of the apparatus, for a solitary hour, from the two lower districts, where it is con tantly required! ALPRED CARSON, Chief Engineer.

CRIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, June 17, 1851.

Reveral slaves have recently been arrested at New Orkane, with the free papers. They were furnished by a man named brown,